

5
NEW YORK HERALD
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, three cents per copy (Sunday excluded). Ten dollars per year, or at rate of one dollar per month for any period less than six months, or five dollars for six months, Sunday edition included, free of postage.
All communications, news letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed to NEW YORK HERALD.
Letters and packages should be properly sealed.
Rejected communications will not be returned.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 10 FLEET STREET.
PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
ST. LOUIS OFFICE—217 N. 3RD ST.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLII.—NO. 150

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—MUSIC.
GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—SUMMER CONCERTS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—VISTA.
BOWERY THEATRE.—ROMAN.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—JULY FISHES.
WALLACE'S THEATRE.—ROMAN.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—VARIETY.
TIVOLI THEATRE.—VARIETY.
HELLEN'S THEATRE.—PROMISCUOUS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1877.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be decidedly warmer and fair or partly cloudy, with morning and evening haze.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market showed increased activity and was marked by another serious decline in prices. There was a falling off in all the principal active stocks, and although a slight rally occurred before the close it was insufficient to restore the prices of the morning. Gold opened and closed at 106½, selling in the meantime at 106¾. Government stocks were steady and railroad bonds were quiet and irregular. Money on call was easy at 2 per cent.

THE POLO SEASON was opened by the Westchester Club yesterday and the games were well contested.

NEW PARTY MOVEMENT.—What several people think about a new party movement is related elsewhere. Also what others do not think. Political probabilities are evidently extremely uncertain.

YESTERDAY'S RACES.—The first event of the spring trotting meeting at Flatwood resulted yesterday in victories for Powers and Tanner Boy. At Louisville there was an extra day, and some extraordinary running was made, as elsewhere reported.

THE VENUS OF MILO.—In the opinion of many persons the Venus of Milo is the noblest of statues, mutilated as it is. At the end of one of the galleries of the Louvre it stands in majesty, and in this country it is known by photographs and copies in bronze and plaster. The statue is without arms, and in what attitude they were placed has been discussed by sculptors and critics ever since its discovery. We are now told that the arms have been found, and if this be true one of the greatest works of Greek art will be perfectly restored.

THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.—The arrival of the City of Brussels at Liverpool yesterday morning after a voyage of thirty-nine days from New York created as much excitement and delight as that of General Grant, and it certainly gave deep relief to thousands of people on both sides of the ocean. Though little fear was felt for her safety after the City of Richmond reported having spoken her, still it was a great satisfaction to know that she had reached port. Her passengers were made heroes in Liverpool, and their trip in the waters of the Mersey must have partly compensated for the tedium of so long a voyage. General Newton had doubtless many congratulations, and when the pilgrims got to Rome, as they are expected to do by Saturday, they will receive the benediction of the Pope.

DECORATION DAY.—Throughout the country today the graves of soldiers will be decorated with flowers—a ceremony as beautiful as spring itself. The North and South will forget in these tender rites the olden feud, and we believe that the results of the just treatment of the Southern States will be seen in the more general honors paid in that part of the country to the tombs of soldiers of the North. The President will visit the cemetery at Arlington and General Sherman will be present at Mount Vernon. In this city the ceremonies will be imposing and the military procession more than usually impressive. The custom of decorating graves with flowers, instead of dying out, as some years ago was predicted, appears to grow in favor, and it is now not confined to the resting places of soldiers, but extended by natural affection to those of relatives and friends.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday the temperature rose all over the country, and particularly in the Northwest and Northeast. The thermometer at Breckinridge, Minn., indicated in the afternoon over 85 degrees, while on the Nova Scotia coast it ranged from 75 to 83 degrees. The isotherm of 70 degrees traversed the British provinces from the mouth of the St. Lawrence southwestward in a series of irregular curves and embraced the lower lakes to Chicago; then bending northeastward it embraced the whole of Manitoba westward to the Rocky Mountains. On the Atlantic coast, small areas at Halifax and New London showed a lower temperature than 70 degrees. The isotherm of 80 enclosed great areas in the Northwest, the central and southwestern districts. Three depressions are now within the area of observation. The first and most important is that one central in Dakota, where the barometer has fallen very low. Violent winds attend this depression in the Upper Mississippi and Red River valleys, also areas of cloudiness, but, as yet, no heavy rains. The storm lost its moisture by condensation when passing over the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and will gather moisture again as it traverses the lake region. Residents of the States of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Ohio may expect damaging local storms. The other depressions are northeastward of Nova Scotia and eastward of Florida respectively. They will not seriously affect our weather, although the southern storm may possibly touch the South Atlantic coast. Already cloudiness and light rain with fresh winds have prevailed in that section. The northeastern depression is already moving off into the Atlantic. The weather in New York to-day will be decidedly warmer and fair or partly cloudy, with morning and evening haze.

Reform in the Custom House.

The documents which we printed yesterday must be regarded as the first instalment of civil service reform and a sample of President Hayes' method. It strikes us as a cautious, common sense method. It has the great merit of keeping quite clear of fantastic, sentimental whimsies, and proceeding by a business-like path toward a sound business end. It does not savor at all of the pedantry of the fancy reformers who have taken civil service reform into their keeping. Instead of prescribing a set of cast-iron rules to be applied at once to the whole civil service the President has begun by selecting the most important of all the subordinate agencies of the government and attempting to make that a model of what other branches of the public service ought to be. Nothing could be wiser. If this experiment succeeds its success will make the way easy for reforming every Custom House in the country. If it fails the government will be spared the mortification of seeing a large and pretentious scheme miscarry. Mr. Hayes is acting with the prudence and intelligence of a mine owner who submits his ores to trial on a small scale and tests their value before making a great outlay of capital in erecting expensive works. The leading republican journal of this city assailed him yesterday, and denounced his proposed reform in the Custom House as worthless, because he has not established a hard and fast line for removals and promotions in the civil service. Nothing could be more out of place or more absurd than a cast-iron rule in this stage of the reform. Instead of committing himself to an experiment at large Mr. Hayes has confined his initial trial to the New York Custom House, wisely judging that success here could be easily extended and multiplied, and that a failure here would require him to revise and improve his method before imposing it as a fixed rule on all the custom houses and the whole civil service. If it works well here it is a fair presumption that it would work well everywhere; but if it fails in this single experiment he will have an opportunity for rectifying his ideas before proclaiming them as a universal rule in relation to the civil service.

The projected reform in the New York Custom House is an experiment, and it would be absurd for us to vouch for its success while the administration itself regards it as a merely tentative measure. The country will judge it by its fruits, which is the only sound rule for awarding praise or blame in public matters. But, whatever may be the ultimate result, we have no hesitation in indorsing the caution, wisdom and foresight of the President in making trial of his civil service ideas in one narrow but conspicuous field before making them a universal rule. If he succeeds in the New York Custom House it will be easy to make them a success everywhere, because of all the strongholds in which political favoritism overrides sound ideas of public service the Custom House in this city has always been foremost since the spoils system came into vogue. Efficient and successful reform here would demonstrate its practicability, by the same methods, in every part of the public service. Secretary Sherman, in his letter of instruction to Collector Arthur, hit the nail on the head in saying to that officer, "I will heartily sustain and approve any recommendation you may make that appears to me to tend to make the New York Custom House not only what it now is—the most important, but what it ought to be—the best managed agency of the government." As soon as this most important agency of the government becomes the best managed it will serve as the chief pattern of civil service reform. Nothing could be wiser, than the attempt to establish such a pattern before rushing blindly upon a vast and untried sea of experiment without chart or compass. If President Hayes can make the New York Custom House a fit model for all similar establishments the civil service reform to which he is pledged will stand on secure ground. He will only have to pursue the same methods everywhere whose success justifies them here to redeem and purify the whole civil service.

Among the cavils which we notice in the press there is one from a democratic source which derides the reform because Collector Arthur is not removed. This is a stone blind exhibition of party captiousness. Mr. Arthur is one of the most honest, efficient and acceptable collectors we have had since the introduction of the spoils system converted the Custom House into a party machine. Like all his recent predecessors, he has been to some extent the slave of a bad system, but we have never had a Collector who was more willing to be emancipated, or who would give more zealous aid in introducing a better system. The President could not have perpetrated a greater absurdity than the removal of Collector Arthur as a means of enforcing reform in the Custom House. It would take a new Collector several years to learn as much of the character and capacity of men employed in the Custom House as Mr. Arthur knows, and after all the evidence he has given of capacity and fidelity it would be absurd to put a raw man at the helm. It is for the interest of the government to retain its most valuable and experienced employees, and only a Collector who has been some time in office can know which they are. The President could not have given a better guarantee of the sincerity of his reform intentions than by putting the execution of his policy in the hands of one who is so well acquainted with the Custom House and its employees as Collector Arthur. The President cannot doubt, or even if he did, this mercantile community does not doubt, that Mr. Arthur is one of the most faithful and capable men that ever filled his office. Once emancipated, as he is by the instructions of Secretary Sherman, from the old necessity of making the Custom House a party hospital and political machine, nobody doubts that he will make a sincere attempt to reorganize it on business principles.

Another caviler, a republican journal, which has had too many opportunities to know Mr. Arthur to pretend that he is an impediment to reform, puts forward the objection that the administration does not

bind his freedom of action by a strict, inflexible rule. He is required to dismiss one-fifth of the present employees, retaining the most efficient and capable, and the republican journal in question complains that the sifting is not to depend on a competitive examination. For our part we rejoice that the administration goes into no such preposterous pedantry. The Collector and the heads of bureaus must be incorrigible blockheads if, after several years' observation, they cannot decide who are the efficient men in the Custom House without applying a schoolmaster's test. The instructions of Senator Sherman permit the Collector to institute examinations when he may think them expedient; but no stress is laid on them, and they are left to the discretion of the Collector. A man who has been for several years superintending and directing other men must be a born idiot if he cannot distinguish between good and bad employees by the quality of their work without resorting to the pedantry of literary examinations. We think it a good sign that the administration has not committed itself to this shallow humbug. We do not believe that any mere system or mere set of rules will secure good administration without honesty and vigor on the part of the President and a healthy public sentiment on the part of the people. There will be no need of civil service rules when the people demand and the President tries to make a civil service untainted by party politics. We had such a civil service under our first six Presidents, without any fuss or ostentation, and we shall have it again by the same quiet methods as soon as the general voice of the people demands it of the Chief Magistrate they elect. We respect the good judgment of Mr. Hayes in keeping clear of the pedantry of fixed rules and relying on his known wishes to control the action of his subordinates. No Collector who thinks the President sincere in wishing to divorce the customs service from party politics will attempt to run his office as a party machine. Our civil service has degenerated, not because men are appointed without school examinations, but because they are appointed by mere party influence; and when this evil is removed the civil service will be as pure and efficient as it was under our earlier Presidents, when the pedantry of examinations was never thought of. If Collector Arthur believes that the instructions he has received really mean all that they seem to mean our Custom House will become within the ensuing three months a model deserving universal imitation.

From Armenia and Roumania.

The announcement that the Czar is to take command of both the Russian and Roumanian armies of the Danube shows that Roumania has cast her lot with her powerful ally and will stand or fall with him. Military activity in Servia also indicates the addition of her army to that of Russia the moment the Danube is crossed. In anticipation of this large Turkish force are taking position on the old battle ground of last year in the Timok Valley and toward Sofia. Such a movement looks very like a judicious withdrawal from between the military millstones of the Turkish troops and their concentration at a point covering the railroad line, Sofia and the western passes of the Balkan. The reported retaking of Ardahan has not been confirmed. The statement that a Turkish column had surprised the town was so wildly improbable that we did not hesitate to present it in that light. The Russian advance is progressing slowly but surely, and must soon bring on a battle with Mukhtar Pacha around Bardess and Olti, and possibly near Toprak Kalch within a few days. The Schereff of Mecca has given the Sultan two hundred millions of piastres out of the treasury of the shrine of the Prophet to aid him in the "holy war" against Russia. The trouble continues at Constantinople, the sofas being still excited. Precautions, however, have been taken to guard against any outbreak. It is proposed to draft all these turbulent fellows into the army. The Christians in the city are in constant fear of a general massacre, and do not rely on the ability of the government to protect them.

The Salt Lake Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury sitting at Salt Lake City has adjourned until July 16, but, our correspondent reports, not without developing testimony sufficient to convict of participation in frauds and crimes the principal members of the Mormon hierarchy. But the appropriation to pay witness fees and expenses has run out, and thus the course of justice is stopped. District Attorney Howard is on his way to Washington to see if the Attorney General will not help him out. The Mormons meantime, report says, hope no money will be procurable until Congress meets, when they will try their influence in Washington.

We hope Attorney General Devens will show the country that in this Mormon matter he is as active and earnest as his deputy, Mr. Howard.

What Next in France?

Marshal MacMahon, it is telegraphed from Paris, will not resign in any event; and we presume that the opinion that he might resign in a certain contingency was confined to those who thought him a more sensitive person than he is. As this solution to the difficulties of his position is inadmissible only two issues remain—either the Marshal must, in the phrase of our local politicians, "eat crow," in case the republican sentiment of the country proves stronger than the sentiment that sustains him, or he must put the Republic down by a coup d'état. Which will he do? Left to himself he would "eat crow," and pretend to like it; declare, in fact, that it was the grandest dish in the world. But he is not very likely to be left to himself. It is significant that the legitimists have no faith in his intentions. They, indeed, rather disparage his recent actions; and one of their organs imagines that "behind the enterprise of social defence there may be political manoeuvres." This party would not object to see political manoeuvres behind such an enterprise if the manoeuvres were in their favor; and they seem instinctively

to feel that they are not. It appears to be a general opinion that the Bonapartists are to be the gainers by the manoeuvres; and if they are behind the game the coup d'état becomes a probable solution.

A Non-Partisan Police Board.

Since the expiration of Police Commissioner Erhardt's term of office Mayor Ely has made two nominations for the vacancy to the Board of Aldermen, and both have been rejected. The nominees have been of the same political party to which the retiring commissioner is attached, and the confirmation of either of them would have left undisturbed the equal political division of the Police Board, of which all fair-minded citizens approve. In rejecting the Mayor's nominations the democratic Aldermen have expressed their determination not to confirm any other than a Tammany democrat for the vacant commissionership, their avowed object being to destroy the non-partisan character of the Police Board. In this they put themselves in opposition to the wishes of the most respectable portion of the community and to the sentiments of the Mayor, who, both prior and subsequent to his election, has insisted that while the Election Bureau is in the Police Department the Police Commission should be equally divided between the two great political parties in the State.

A week ago Comptroller Kelly and the democratic members of the Board of Aldermen made a formal request to the Mayor that he would send in the name of Alderman Purroy as Police Commissioner, in place of Mr. Erhardt. The Mayor, doubtless out of respect to his political friends, took a week to consider the matter, which he might have decided on the instant, and yesterday announced his positive refusal to make the desired nomination. His course will meet with warm and general approval. The expediency of maintaining the political balance in the Police Commission is proved by the conceded fairness of the last election in the city, and Mayor Ely is bound by his word not to disturb it. But even should it be deemed proper to name a democrat as Mr. Erhardt's successor it would be the duty of the Mayor to select a citizen of position, experience, capacity and independence for the position. Alderman Purroy has not a solitary qualification for the office, and as a mere instrument in the hands of a partisan leader is the most unfit person that could be selected for the important trust. It is fortunate that the Mayor is master of the situation. Under the law Mr. Erhardt holds over until his successor is appointed and qualifies. The public interest, therefore, will not suffer by a failure to fill the vacancy, and the political equilibrium of the Police Board will remain undisturbed during the pleasure of Mayor Ely.

Jay Gould and the Western Union.

After a trial of six weeks, before Judge Sanford, the testimony on both sides of the controversy between Jay Gould, under the name of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and the Western Union Company has been closed, and the argument has been set for the 18th of June, when we may expect such a display from the eminent counsel engaged in the case as its importance demands.

The matter at issue is the title to Edison's quadruplex telegraph patent, which is supposed to control the right to send four telegraphic messages at the same time over a single wire—two from each end. In accordance with Edison's invention the Western Union Company has now in operation about fifty quadruplex circuits and is rapidly erecting more, and so perfect has the system become by the application of other improvements to it that, on the great lines, sixty words a minute are delivered on a sharply printed strip of paper from each operator employed. The capacity of one wire to do the work of four, of course, saves the erection and maintenance of three when the business requires that capacity, and the wires that do not exist are called "phantom wires."

The patents are not issued, but the Patent Office has decided that they shall issue to Messrs. Prescott & Edison, who are bound by contract to assign them to the Western Union. To restrain the issue of these patents is the object of this suit, which also seeks a decree that when issued the patents shall be assigned to the Atlantic and Pacific Company, which claims equitable rights superior to those of the Western Union Company.

As the testimony shows, Edison went into the employment of the Western Union in February, 1873, for the purpose of prosecuting inventions in duplex and quadruplex telegraphy, under a contract that the things produced should belong to the Western Union and should be paid for at such a price as arbitrators should fix if the parties could not agree. Under this contract Edison went on with his experiments at the establishment of the Western Union until July, 1874, when he assigned one-half of the inventions to Mr. Prescott, the electrician of the company, who aided in their development. In December, 1874, the quadruplex was at work to Boston and Buffalo, and although there were no patents yet granted the company paid Edison five thousand dollars on account of the expected price and the parties were negotiating the final compensation. At that moment Jay Gould appeared on the scene, and having procured the assistance of General Eckert, who was then the superintendent of the Western Union, he induces Edison, in consideration of thirty thousand dollars cash, to assign these inventions to him, which was done on the 4th of January, 1875. On the 11th of January, 1875, General Eckert resigned the office of superintendent and at once became president of Jay Gould's company, and Edison, under their direction, attempted to rescind his contracts with the Western Union and Prescott; hence this suit. Afterward Jay Gould bought two contracts, dated in 1870 and 1871, from George Harrington for five thousand dollars, and these are brought in to support the assignment from Edison for which he paid thirty thousand dollars, on the ground that under them Harrington owned all the inventions which Edison might thereafter make for five years. On the other hand, the Western Union claims that it had no knowledge or

notice of such contracts, and that they do not relate to quadruplex, but exclusively to automatic telegraphy, and that quadruplex was invented in their place by their means and money and by their servant employed for that purpose. And upon this Judge Sanford will have to decide.

Grant in England.

General Grant visits Europe at a fortunate time. He has just finished eight years of civil service, and for nearly fifteen years as a successful soldier and as President he has been one of the foremost figures of America. England has not had time to forget that it was his arm that ended our civil war and that it was under his administration that possible strife between the two nations in respect to the Alabama claims was averted by the Geneva arbitration. He visits Europe in the maturity of his life and the ripeness of his fame, and will be received with none the less respect because he appears not as General or Chief Magistrate, but simply as a plain American citizen unaccustomed to courts or sovereigns. His visit is also made impressive by the fact that two Powers of Europe are now engaged in a war whose results no wisdom can forecast, and one into which England may be herself drawn by inexorable fate, while Germany and France are prepared for another struggle. The greatest soldier of America visits Europe at the moment when she is threatened with her greatest war since the trample of Napoleon's armies shook the Continent. He arrives not as an actor, but as a spectator; yet his opinions, if the silent sphinx will speak, will be eagerly received. Elsewhere, in our special despatches, will be found an interesting account of the civic honors which were paid to Grant by the Mayor and Common Council of Liverpool, and of those he will receive in Manchester to-day. There is likely to be no ostentatious welcome in London or any other English city, nor is General Grant the man to desire notoriety; but his visit will strengthen the good will between England and the United States and lead each nation to a better understanding of the other.

The Jerome Park Races.

The racing season in the West and South began brilliantly in Louisville and Baltimore, and with no less success it will be inaugurated in the East at Jerome Park on Saturday. The meeting will include seven days, ending on June 16, and promises to be of unusual interest. There will be thirty-four races, with purses aggregating twenty-one thousand dollars, for which two hundred horses are entered, among them many of the best in the country. There is no doubt that the fascination of polo and the establishment of the Coaching Club will add to the popularity of racing this spring, for kindred sports help each other, and in this case two of them at least, like double stars, will reflect each other's brightness. Every four-in-hand in the city is certain to be present at the races and will add to the beauty of the scene. The drives through Central Park on racing days will be filled with a procession of carriages of every kind, and under the fresh foliage and the blue skies of June the bright dresses of the ladies and the splendid colors of the swift coaches will sparkle like fallen rainbows. It will be the fashion this season for the belles of the city to wear the colors of their favorite horses, and the modistes are busy as they can be in preparing these charming costumes. With such extensive preparations and with so many important entries and events Jerome Park for the next two weeks will probably surpass in attendance and merits even its own brilliant record.

Fletcher Harper.

Mr. Fletcher Harper, who died in this city yesterday morning, was the last of four brothers whose great business ability and high character were long and will long remain a part of the best history of our city. He and his brothers were in many respects remarkable men. They belonged to the best and highest class of American merchants; for they were men of culture, of broad ideas, of a strict and high sense of honor, and public spirited and useful citizens. Mr. Fletcher Harper was, perhaps, the ablest of the four brothers. He possessed natural powers which would have made him a man of great mark in any calling. His guiding hand was for many years supreme in the most important parts of the great publishing house of which he was one of the heads. It is no secret that he was the real editor, the controlling mind, of the Harper periodicals; that he framed the policy and suggested the characteristic features of these journals, whose influence has been so great in the country.

Elsewhere will be found a sketch of his life. It remains to say here that he was not only a remarkably able but a good man; one who, in the midst of great and long continued prosperity, remained simple in his life, kindly in his manners, careful of the welfare of those he employed, unostentatiously charitable, true and affectionate to his friends, gentle and accessible to the poor and lowly—a gentleman in the highest and best sense of the word.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Skivitchski mashaclure.
The cucumber is a *cucur bitell*.
Crown never drinks, thank you.
The Russians are about to attack Mosh.
The Czar is going to sail into the Baque Bay.
It is nice to be young and have a good head of hair.
El pots in Boston are called eelmosary institutions.
Some one says that Wagner looks like a "positive" philosopher.
The matter with Secretary Sherman is that he has more war than wool.
Barbers will talk German to one another while they are digging the scissors under your ear.
The right eye of an engraver, on which he uses his glass, is usually the stronger of the two.
Since the quarrelling began we don't mind having a little squab cornered, once in a while, on toast.
It is said that "a murderer never forgets the face of his victim." This must be hard on proof readers.
Dantary News.—"Some one says the Russians sleep in their clothes. We would think it would spoil the nap."
"Lucky" Baldwin, of California, puts his twenty-thousand dollar team of thoroughbreds to the plough for exercise.
Senator Francis Kernan, of Ulster, is at the Fifth Avenue. Chancellor John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is at the Brunswick.

GENERAL GRANT.

Continued Festivities in Honor of the Ex-President.

EXAMINING LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

A Civic Lunch with the Mayor at the Town Hall.

INTERNATIONAL TOASTS

Great Enthusiasm Among the Brokers on 'Change.

HIS MOVEMENTS TO-DAY.

Municipal Honors at Manchester—Expected Reception in London.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 30, 1877.
General Grant is the hero of the hour. Since his arrival the people here have decided to make his reception an event of international importance. Earl Beaconsfield and his Cabinet are understood to have given the visit this popular meaning. All the journals of this city have editorials to-day complimenting the ex-President and assuring him of a generous hospitality. The *Daily News*, in a leading article, says he is unquestionably one of the greatest soldiers living. No criticism can do away with the fact that he was absolute victor in one of the greatest wars known to history. By his skill, tact, indomitable energy and discipline he succeeded where all who tried the task before him failed. The *Standard* says the present is an important opportunity of confirming that more friendly understanding which has for some years subsisted between Great Britain and America. The *Morning Post* declares Grant is worthy of every attention. His name is so closely interwoven with recent events in the history of the United States that, not only in America, but throughout Europe, he is entitled to respectful treatment in a degree which is the lot of but very few to command. It urges, therefore, free and generous receptions everywhere.

GRANT'S MOVEMENTS AT LIVERPOOL.

The General and Mrs. Grant had a perfect round of festivities at Liverpool yesterday. They started out for a drive early in the morning. Hurried visits were made to the Princes Park, Tooteth, the Post Office and the shipping at Wapping. Returning to the Adelphi Hotel they were met by a number of ladies and gentlemen, to whom they were introduced, and chatted pleasantly for half an hour. After breakfast hour they visited the Mayor at his residence, where they were entertained for a considerable time. Leaving the Mayor they drove down to the Water street wharf, and were met by the members of the Dock Board.

EXAMINING THE DOCKS.

Embarking on the steamboat in the service of the Board they made a cruise along the docks the principal features being pointed out to the General by the constructing engineer. He evinced great interest in the magnificent dock system of Liverpool and expressed his surprise at the fifteen miles of masts, visible at every point as far as the eye could reach. It was contrasted with the system of piers in New York, and admitted that our shabby and unsatisfactory landing places on the North and East rivers had cost more than the superb and substantial structures which the visitors were inspecting on the Mersey. He was astonished at the smallness of the amount annually required to keep the docks in order, and referred to the enormous sums which had been spent in wooden shams in New York, which required renewing every few years at great outlay. The Huskisson, Canada, Queen's, Random, Prince's, Brunswick and other docks, covering the proverbial 2,000 acres, were duly passed in review, and then they went out to greet the City of Brussels.

AT THE TOWN HALL.

At about half-past one o'clock the party returned again to the city and were driven to the Town Hall to lunch with the Mayor and other civic dignitaries. This building is one of the most interesting in the city, and the figure of Britannia looking abroad from the summit of the great dome reminds the visitor of the now celebrated Hermann monument in Germany. The ex-President was escorted to the reception saloon, and subsequently examined the portraits of former Mayors and wealthy merchants, who have long since passed away; the famous Chantry statues of Canning and Roscoe, and the elegant tapestry with which the various saloons are fitted up.

THE LUNCH.

Lunch was prepared in what might be termed the Crimson Saloon. Covers were laid for fifty, the table being beautifully decorated with choice flowers and ornaments in confection, suggestive of very elaborate preparation. Among those present were the Mayor, the Mayors, members of the City Council, one member of Parliament, the City Solicitor and several prominent merchants. Mrs. Grant sat on the left of the Mayor, and our ex-President on his right. The repast was served immediately the guests assembled and was a most enjoyable affair.

THE TOASTS.

At the conclusion of lunch the Mayor arose and proposed the health of the Queen, in accordance with the tradition which places English majesty first on all state and festive occasions. This was drunk standing. The host next proposed the health of "General and ex-President Grant, the distinguished soldier and statesman present," remarking that it would be unnecessary for him to repeat the earnestness of their welcome, their desire to draw closer the bonds of friendship between the two greatest commercial nations in the world, and especially to honor the hero of a hundred battles whose courage and skill challenged their admiration.

Grant responded with unusual gaiety of manner, acknowledging the pleasure with which he received their constant manifestations of good will, believing that ultimately the bonds of union must be strengthened between the two countries. He excused himself from